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TUESDAY.....AUGUST 2, 1898.

Friends of the Dispatch would do us a favor by informing us promptly of any failure on the part of newspapers, or newpapers on railroad trains, to meet the public demand for copies of this paper. Information is also desired by us of the delinquency of any carrier of ours in Richmond, Manchester, or elsewhere.

Mail subscribers are likewise invited to report to us whenever their papers come late or irregularly.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

The more that leaks out touching M. Cambon's interview with the President on Saturday, the more reason there is to believe that Spain and the United States are practically on common ground regarding the commencement of peace negotiations. And consequently, the more reason there is to hope that negotiations once having been opened will not miscarry.

It seems evident from the ease with which the President and M. Cambon reached an understanding that Spain was pretty well satisfied as to what conditions we would lay down, and it is no secret that in administration circles there is a belief, based on what transpired at the interview, and on the powers granted M. Cambon by Spain, that the beginning of the end is virtually at hand. When we consider our experience with Spanish diplomacy and methods during several months prior to the commencement of hostilities, the fact that the administration holds this belief is an encouraging sign upon which we cannot lay too much stress.

Another most encouraging and hopeful sign is the calm that prevails in the Spanish Peninsula. This would seem to argue that not only is the government prepared to accept our terms, but that influences have been at work preparing the people to accept them also. So far, not one of the disturbing elements in Spain is expected would take advantage of a peace movement to attempt to precipitate an upheaval has made any dangerous sign. Whether or not, however, there have been influences working in the direction indicated, the situation in Spain, so far as the masses are concerned, seems such as that the government is now in safer position to treat for peace than it has been at any time since war was declared.

A RICHMOND OPPORTUNITY.

It is safe to say that if the near future does not see this city and Tappahannock connected by an electric railway it will not be because the Tidewater Democrat has not made it plain that the building of such a road would redound immensely to the benefit of both Richmond and its section. For months our contemporary has been insistent and persistent in championing the enterprise, and in appealing to the people of the counties stretching between here and Tappahannock and the people of Richmond to support it. In its issue before its last the Democrat argues the whole matter at length, as affecting not only the business, farming, and trucking interests of its section, but as bearing upon more intelligent and more liberal legislation regarding its division of Tidewater. Touching this latter point, it says the discrimination against that division is largely due to its isolated position, and this, in turn, is due "to the fact that travel to the State capital has always been a tedious and expensive trip, which has deterred our people from pressing their claims during the legislative sessions in a convincing manner."

As to the other interests involved, the Democrat contends that the fish and oyster and trucking industries, as well as the farming, demand that Richmond or some other central point in the State shall handle the products of that section for shipment to the western markets, instead of compelling the people to ship the fruits of their toil to Baltimore, where, in default of a competing market, they are forced to take for them what is offered.

Incidentally, this latter contention also shows Richmond's interest in the movement to build the road, but in its last issue the Democrat makes a more direct presentation of that interest, so to speak. Our contemporary first reproduces an article from the Dispatch, favoring the enterprise. Then, after stating that the Dispatch is about the only paper in this

city that shows a just appreciation of the business that might be secured for Richmond from the Tidewater country, it asserts that nearly \$1,000,000 annually goes out of that territory to markets outside the State for articles of domestic consumption, which should and would be spent with Virginia merchants had the people of the territory the advantages of railway transportation.

Next, the Democrat discusses the question of subscriptions for building the road, and in this connection comes at Richmond in the following pointed fashion:

"If a railroad is secured from Tappahannock to Richmond, it will be necessary for the several counties to vote bonds to some extent, and we wish to ask the business-men of Richmond will they, if necessary, go down into their pockets and assist the matter to a reasonable extent? There is not a man in Tidewater Virginia who will not do his share, and if Richmond wishes to open this section of country for her own benefit, can she afford to stand idly by and let us continue the struggle alone? If she will not help us, it will be only a question of time when Newport News will be looking after this trade which now goes to the North. Gentlemen, declare yourselves on this question, for the trade of the Rappahannock Valley will not force itself upon you."

To our mind there is no question that the business-men of Richmond cannot afford not to assist the enterprise to a reasonable extent. And just here it may be said that the cost of constructing and operating the road would be comparatively light. The topography of the country between here and Tappahannock presents few, if any, serious engineering difficulties to be overcome, and the investigations of the Democrat show that there are on or near the proposed route three magnificent water powers, which could be utilized in generating the electric power to propel the cars.

The conclusion of the whole matter, therefore, is that Richmond will make a great mistake if it does not bestir itself and meet the people of the counties between here and Tappahannock more than half-way, if necessary, in pushing the enterprise under consideration to an early consummation. And this view is accentuated by the fact that the road would not only give us command of the trade of the counties through which it would be built, but, in the natural order of things, open up to us the trade of a large area of the rich Northern Neck.

The New York and Brooklyn people are losing confidence in the stability of their big East-River bridge. The Herald, of Manhattan borough, says it "is not inclined to believe that any serious damage has yet been sustained, but there is always a last straw that breaks the strongest back. The bridge has been abused up to the danger point. The rules and regulations established by skilled engineers have been deliberately violated by greedy corporations, until on Friday night, while a long line of trolley-cars was stalled, there was a sound like a shot, and the structure vibrated and groaned in a way that was terrifying to all persons." The bridge authorities declare that the structure is as safe as the street, and that the only reason for the snapping of an immaterial "bottom chord" was the accumulated weight of the stalled trolley-cars.

But, as the Herald proceeds, "the public is not in harmony with bottom chords. It knows nothing about them. When important bits of mechanism snap and the whole bridge sags perceptibly, the people demand a rigid investigation, and will not be satisfied until a competent board of engineers report that the bridge has not yet reached the last-straw condition."

It seems that the law requires that cars shall not run closer together on the bridge than 100 feet, whereas on the occasion of the "snap" they were less than twenty feet apart.

The Herald seems to be right in its conclusion, that "if any serious flaw is discovered in the bridge it will reduce the importance of Brooklyn to New York and vice versa by at least one half, to say nothing of a possible disaster that would appeal the world."

New observations of Mercury show that the planet, like Mars, has canals, and that it is somewhat larger than has been supposed, being probably about 3,900 miles in diameter. It rotates only once during its orbital period of nearly eighty-eight days. The observations of the physical features of the planet's surface reveal distinct and permanent "markings." They are linear, but not of uniform width, some of them stretching from pole to pole, others running across the disk corresponding to parallels of latitude. They are very dark, especially at points of intersection, where they expand into spots. Although symmetrically placed, they do not, like the "canals" of Mars, "suggest artificiality." The existence of these markings is accounted for upon the supposition that, as the greater part of one hemisphere is continuously hidden from the sun, the process of cooling would be unequal, and that the greater contraction of one side would cause cracks to appear in the other. Mercury shows no signs of atmosphere, water, vegetation, or organic life, and it is believed to be a "world as dead as the moon."

To the question, "Are you satisfied with your ship and what she did in the Santiago fight?" Captain Philip, of the Texas, is quoted as replying: "Satisfied? More than satisfied! The Texas is all right. They used to say she was hoodooed, but that was before the war. There isn't a man aboard her who would go on any other ship in preference. She's proved her worth, and is almost as good as she ever was."

Hon. George N. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary of the British Foreign Office, is said to be "elated" for the victory of India. His wife is the sister of young Leiter, of Chicago, who plunged in wheat to his own and his father's financial undoing. It is to be hoped Curzon will be luckier in the East than his brother-in-law was in the West.

The epitaph which Bismarck directed should be inscribed upon his tomb reads: "Here Lies Prince Bismarck, a Faithful Servant of Emperor William I."

And a fitting epitaph it is. Bismarck's faithfulness to the old Emperor was only equalled by his devotion to his wife, and the latter was devoted to him.

We are now providing our warships with smokeless powder, it appears. We hope it won't make hitless guns, like those of the Spanish, as in some quarters it is alleged it is liable to do.

More and speedier battleships and more fast armored cruisers are now demanded by our naval experts as the result of recent war observation and experience.

The peace terms are American terms. Of these we are assured.

MADE CLEARER.

Advices from Manila confirm previous reports as to the insolent and truculent attitude of the insurgents and the probability of our having, in the interest of humanity, to give them a sound drubbing. According to both Admiral Dewey and General Merritt, the revolting Philipinos promise to cause us more trouble than our Cuban allies.

In our view our Philippine "allies" could not have shown their hand and made themselves obnoxious to us at a more opportune time. One of the complications that promised to enter prominently into the settlement of the Philippines issue was our obligation to the insurgent natives. Since these have displayed the spirit of Garcia and his followers in an intensified degree, that obligation, whatever it may have been, is in large measure, if not entirely, removed, and hence the way to an understanding with Spain regarding the future government of the Philippines has been made clearer.

Governor J. Hoge Tyler, on the question of the terms on which the United States should grant peace to Spain, and what disposal we should make of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, is quoted by the New York Journal as follows:

"I am firmly convinced that the government should consider no negotiations that do not include the retention of Porto Rico and the absolute independence of Cuba. As to the Philippine Islands, there appears to be room for further deliberation. It may not be either desirable or politic for us to assert a claim for more than necessary coaling stations in those islands. The indications are, though, that the effects of this war will be more far-reaching in extending and broadening the lines of civilization than the most astute statesmen have yet considered. The United States and England are both nations which have taken front rank in these enlightened and humane directions. Whether these well-known positions of the great nations should be anything to do with the determination of the future of the people of the Philippine Islands remains to be seen. It is not impossible that the sentiment of the people of this country may incline to government to consider this phase of the question when it comes to accept terms of peace with Spain. The question of the Philippine Islands now appears to be one which will be left for future consideration."

Freeman Halstead, the New York Herald correspondent who was arrested in San Juan on the charge of having taken photographs of the fortifications there, and sentenced to nine years' imprisonment, writes from his prison cell that "San Juan has settled down into a state of strained readiness for the American attack. It is expected at any time. Everything indicates that the city will not be taken without great bloodshed. Some talk of surrender has been heard, but the Spanish troops have sworn to fight to the end. It is an heroic spectacle this, of a comparative handful of men on a small island encircled by a hostile fleet, with no hope of assistance and threatened with a scarcity of food, coolly preparing to fight the Americans to the death. The Spanish soldiers not only can hope for no aid from Spain, but the native population is unused to warfare, and for that reason the volunteers can be of no great assistance." So it looks as if Miles would, after all, have to smelt some powder before he enters the Porto Rican capital.

General Miles seems, with Sampson's generosity, to have chosen the picnic part of the war for himself.

Our city water department furnishes us with the means of taking first-rate mud-baths, at least.

How could a camp named Alger have been expected to be a success?

Territorial Expansion.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: Much has been and is being said about "territorial expansion." Conflicting opinions in this, as well as in all great political questions, are emanating from men of all parties and creeds. As yet, the lines have not been drawn, nor can it be truly said they will be, until the dawn of the presidential campaign in 1900, when the two great national parties will meet in convention and present to the people their respective platforms. But while the parting of the ways may not come for some time yet, it is high time that each individual who loves the institutions bequeathed to us from an illustrious past, and holds dear those political principles promulgated by the distinguished lights of liberty should study deep the question which will in the future in a great measure form the dividing line of the two great political parties.

The Republican party has shown unmistakable signs of adhering to the policy of expansion, and of seeking the country's boundary beyond the seas. In its annexation of Hawaii it has stepped far beyond the original contemplation of the Constitution, and has now made a precedent for what the most mighty prophet cannot foresee. And today that action is only a beginning of the possibilities almost beyond the power of the imagination to conceive. While it is only the progressive nation that discards the trodden paths that have guided the footsteps of its ancestors into the unknown darkness to grope for objects to gratify its ambition, yet in the policy of territorial expansion, we are certainly drifting on an unknown sea. But while no one can tell the ultimate outcome of such a policy adopted by our own, it must be obvious to every reader of the present that this action is only laying broad and deep a foundation for a consolidated empire, with a power at Washington scarcely less potent than the imperialism of St. Petersburg. It is an innovation that flings to the past the net theory of Jefferson and Henry and Monroe and Tyler—those rights that thirteen sovereign States achieved when the English flag was lowered at Yorktown, and have ever remained with them, except those delegated powers to the National Government—which was intended to be a government of delegated powers. But it has been the constant aim of the Republican party, as the successor to the old Federal party, to make the delegated power overshadow the States that created a league, and bury their rights and prerogatives which they acquired upon the battlefields of the Revolution. State sovereignty, the issue that caused the "war between the States," though signally submerged by the capitulation at Appomattox, is still an attribute of each State.

It is obvious to every one that the onward march of the Republican doctrine is fraught with as much disaster to the political power of the State, and consequently to the individual citizen, as the march of its soldiers through the Valley of Virginia when one of its lights was made to boast of his desolation so complete "that a crow would have to carry his provisions." It has been the boast of the Democratic party that every inch of acquired territory that every inch had been achieved by the Democratic party, except Alaska, but the territory thus annexed was contiguous, and was needed to round out our boundary. The Democratic party found a small strip along the Atlantic coast, and extended its boundaries until it is now half a continent, rocked in the giant arms of two mighty oceans, and then said, "Stop!" And today that party, which has lived from the foundation of the republic, and has seen the birth and death of every opponent save the now-existing party of Federal domination and abominable practices, should, if it remains true to the teachings of the past, open with the strong arm of love for the land of our fathers any encroachments upon the liberties inherited and declared unequivocally by the American people, and acquiescence or retention of any of the territory which may come under the domination of the United States during, or after, the war with the kingdom of Spain.

WILLIAM BANE SNIDOW.

Work of the University of Virginia.

(For the Dispatch.)

The authorities of the University of Virginia have prepared a statement of the cost and value of the University to the State, which will appeal to those who are interested in our public school system, of which the University is the worthy head and capstone. Last year those tax-payers who paid taxes on \$100 worth of property paid a trifle over 1-2 a cent to the University, and those who paid taxes on \$1,000 gave to the University 5 cents and a fraction, while those who paid on \$10,000 paid only 50 cents to the University.

Of the \$15,000 received annually from the State over \$5,000 goes to pay interest and sinking-fund charges on the bonded debt and to maintain and protect the State's property. On the other hand, besides the maintenance of higher standards of education and higher lines of thought in the State, an influence which cannot be valued in dollars and cents, the University of Virginia makes to the State of Virginia every year a cash return of thousands of dollars in excess of the appropriation which it receives. In return for this appropriation the State's property at the University is maintained and protected and the State's debt liquidated.

Last year 40 Virginia students were educated for the first time, a number that may be indefinitely increased without taxing the resources of the University. In addition, there was last year brought into the State and expended within the State by students from other States attending the University, \$100,000, besides \$50,000 expended by students at Virginia preparatory schools by students who have come from other States to be trained for the University. Furthermore, in the past two years the University has received direct benefactions amounting to \$250,000, almost every cent of which has been expended in Virginia. In view of all this, the friends of the University very pertinently say that the question is not "What does the University cost the State?" but "What would it cost the State to do without the University?"

An Old Confederate Yell.

(Augusta Chronicle.)

A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, who is no doubt a veteran ex-Confederate, gives some pungent views of the Shafter-Garcia incident, which are decidedly to the point. He says: "Though I have not the slightest sympathy with the banditti and bushwhackers who struggle in Cuba have led our country to interfere 'in the cause of humanity,' I think that the unexpected conduct of General Garcia as reported in connection with the fall of Santiago is not beyond a reasonable explanation. He has been fighting for liberty and shouting the battle cry of freedom so long that he has not had time to note the advance made in warfare in recent years. It was not unnatural, when he heard of the talk of surrender, to suppose that the rebels would under an act born of the war between the States, to argue that land operations might be upon the same basis. He, therefore, doubtless, expected that 'in the cause of humanity' Cuba would be so devoted to the cause of liberty that they would share the fate of Columbia, S. C., and Atlanta, Ga., and that his followers would be able to hand down to admiring posterity spoons, jewelry, and the silver communion services 'captured' from the dwellings and churches of the enemy. It must have been hard for him to be confronted with the cold fact that there is difference between fighting a foe of another race and a foe of one's brethren; that there were to be no spoils except, perhaps, for the few who should become active in establishing a stable government in Cuba, and that his men would not even have the satisfaction of puncturing with their bayonets historic portraits, as those in the State of Mississippi have done. He was a generation ago. I am glad that Garcia was disappointed, and I hope that he will be treated to an unbroken series of similar disappointments. But it must be confessed that he was not without historic justification for his expectations."

A Dandy Grudge.

(Chicago News.)

"You and Briggs don't seem to be very good friends any more." "No; he is a wolf in sheep's clothing." "Why, what did he ever do to make you dislike him so?" "Made me believe I ought to take my bicycle apart for the purpose of cleaning it."

Dear.

(New Orleans Picayune.)

It is natural for a rich man to become familiar with a professional man he hires and to address his physician as "My Dear Doctor." But to his solicitor he would not say "My Dear Lawyer," although the legal man's fee would be as good.

Obedient.

(Cincinnati Enquirer.)

Mrs. Perry: Did you behave yourself at Mrs. Wallace's and not ask the second time for pie? Bobby: Yes; I didn't have to ask only once. I got the first piece without asking.

A Warm Day.

(Washington Star.)

"Why do you weep, O gentle lass? Could not grim war consent to pass. One of your grace and station?" "I am not weeping, sir," quoth she. "The tear-drops that you think you see Are simply perspiration."

Hollyhocks.

(Chicago Record.)

Here tarried long ago A savage band, And gazed at their slim spears Into the sand. Then slept those hardy men, And when they woke, Behold, their clustered spears To blossom broke.

Such are the hollyhocks That once were spears; God grant that they no more Grow blue and green, But that forever they Drop only dew. And that to look on them Bring peace to you.

Biliousness

Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache, insomnia, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills cure the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE TAX ON EXPRESS PACKAGES.

Efforts Being Made to Force the Company to Furnish Stamps.

The Richmond Chamber of Commerce is just in receipt of an article on the attitude of the express companies in connection with the war revenue law, prepared by the Merchants' Association of New York, which is published in part below, as it may prove of interest to shippers by express.

A letter had already been addressed from the Chamber to the local representatives of the express companies here, calling their attention to the various phases of this matter, and objecting to what was considered the arbitrary and illegal attitude of the express companies, with the hope that they would see the error of their position. The publication of this letter is, however, withheld until a reply can be received from the superintendent, to whom it has been referred, with the request for an answer as early as possible. No further action will be taken by the Chamber until a reasonable time has elapsed for the receipt of a reply to the committee's letter.

The article of the Merchants' Association reads, in part, as follows: "The papers have been prepared in the suit being brought under the direction of the Merchants' Association of New York against the express companies for the purpose of testing in the broadest possible manner the question as to where the responsibility lies for the payment of the war-stamp tax on express receipts, as provided for in the war-revenue bill. This tax the express companies refuse to pay, claiming that under the act they were not obliged to do so, their duty being merely to see that the stamp was affixed and cancelled. They forced the shippers to pay the tax, and large numbers of the latter protested through the Merchants' Association, that association, as a body, having filed protests with the express companies on the day on which the act became operative.

"The Merchants' Association then instructed its counsel to bring such action against the express companies as was necessary to get this question before the courts for a judicial interpretation of the working of the statute. Mr. James B. Dill, of the law firm of Dill, Seymour & Kellogg, is counsel for the Merchants' Association. The Hon. Joseph H. Choate was retained as special counsel in the matter. A number of legal questions arose as to the best method of bringing the contemplated suit; but these have been settled, and the papers have been submitted to the counsel for the express companies, who have agreed to expedite the matter as much as possible. The suit will be pushed to a speedy hearing.

"Referring to the position of the express companies in this matter, President William E. King, of the Merchants' Association, said:

"The letter of Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott, addressed to United States Quartermaster-General Lodington, which was recently published in the newspapers, reads as follows: 'In case of persistence by agents of the Adams Express Company in their refusal to accept government goods offered for transportation, by express, the stamps which are affixed to the receipts by those who offer the goods and that accurate account be kept of all stamps applied; also, that the facts be reported to the Auditor for the War Department, with the request that no more payments be made on account of the express company for services performed by it on behalf of the government, until an agreement shall be reached for the future discharge of its obligations to this respect.' This is additional evidence confirming the opinion of the officers of the Merchants' Association of New York, that it was the intent and purpose of the war-revenue law that the express companies should pay for, as well as affix and cancel, the 1-cent stamp on express receipts, and of the duty of the company for services performed by it on behalf of the government, until an agreement shall be reached for the future discharge of its obligations to this respect."

TROOPS FOR PORTO RICO.

Numbers to Embark from Newport News—Deaths in Hampton.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., August 1.—(Special.)—According to information received here to-day, there will be fifteen regiments, or about 17,000 troops, embarking at this point in the next few weeks for Porto Rico. Colonel Hecker, in charge of transportation as the agent of the War Department, returned yesterday from the Alger that Newport News was made the principal point of embarkation for troops leaving Camps Thomas and Alger for Porto Rico, and acting on his suggestion, the department has made arrangements to have the troops transported to this point in the next few weeks.

Owing to the difficulty in securing transports, it is quite likely that the troops of General Grant's Brigade will be delayed in embarking for Porto Rico. The Hudson is loading coal, and the Minnewaska is en route here from New York. The Concho, Alamo, and Rio Grande are still at Newport, under quarantine restriction.

Captain Barclay H. Warburton, commanding the camp of the Pennsylvania batteries, A and C, has received orders from Washington to be ready to embark his command an hour after the arrival of the transport Minnewaska from New York. The batteries expect to be able to get aboard the ship to-day morning. The Pennsylvania artillerymen have been in camp here since May 4th. They were ordered here to afford protection to the government interests at the ship-yard.

BEING PAID OFF.

The men in camp here are being paid off here to-day. Something like \$125,000 will be distributed among the soldiers. Two negro highwaymen have been doing a general hold-up business at the Bristol road in the county for the past few nights. No less than half a dozen men have been robbed by them.

Work on the new \$15,000 sewerage system will be broken next Monday morning. The contractor is pledged to complete the work by December 1st.

The two-story frame store and dwelling of Mr. T. S. Jones, just outside of Hampton, on the Newport News road, was destroyed by fire about 10 o'clock this morning. Nothing was saved except a few articles of bed-clothing. The loss is about \$3,000.

OLD CITIZEN DEAD.

Mr. Levin Winder, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Hampton, died at his home, in the West End, shortly after 12 o'clock this morning. In his 72nd year. He formerly resided at Chester, Va. Mr. Winder was the father-in-law of Mr. A. S. Segar, of this city.

Mr. E. G. Darden, son of Postmaster Darden, of Hampton, died at the home of his brother, in Baltimore, yesterday at 2 o'clock of heart-failure. This is the second death in the Darden family within a week.

BOYDTON.

A Precocious Calf—Whiskey Is Hard to Get. BOYDTON, VA., August 1.—(Special.)—John T. Lewis, Vice-Consul of the United States at Rio de Janeiro, is here visiting relatives. Mr. Lewis was born and reared in this county, and is a very young man. He was formerly in the army, and was appointed with W. T. Townes, under the Cleveland Administration, and has been retained by Mr. McKinley.

fact that but few of our people are aware of—viz.: That General Winfield Scott took out license to practice law in this county in 1865.

Ex-Mayor John W. Dugger has a curiosity in the shape of a Jersey calf, 14 months old. He has had her milked since she was 10 months old, and she is now giving nearly a quart a day of very excellent milk.

The mineral-water health resorts of the county—Buffalo Springs and Chase City—are having good crowds this season. Boydton is presumably a dry town—no license being granted to sell whiskey, but whiskey gets here on the sly. One of the vendors, a negro woman, was up before the Mayor, and was sentenced to five days in jail, and served fifteen days in jail. She appealed to the County Court. In consequence of this, the "arrest" is hard to get here this morning.

PETERSBURG.

The Murderer Morton Case Set for Thursday—An Assignment.

PETERSBURG, VA., August 1.—(Special.)—In the Hastings Court this morning the case of the Commonwealth vs. Robert Morton (colored), indicted for the murder of Mr. George H. Westmoreland at the West-End Park, in the latter part of June, was called. The accused was represented as counsel by Judge D. A. Hinton, who had previously made a motion to continue the case until the September term of the court, in the absence of a witness deemed important and material to the defense. This motion was elaborately argued by Judge Hinton, who submitted affidavits as to the materiality of the absent witness, and cited authorities to sustain the justice of his claim for a continuance. The Court overruled the motion, holding that the affidavits were insufficient, whereupon Judge Hinton withdrew from the case as counsel for the accused, saying that he was unwilling to assume responsibility where he could not do his client justice. The Court assigned Mr. James A. Harrison as counsel for Morton, and set the trial for Thursday morning.

Joseph Knox (colored) was convicted in the Hastings Court this morning of feloniously shooting and wounding a colored girl named Henrietta Goodwyn, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary.

George Barrett, a white youth about 14 years of age, who was convicted of a misdemeanor in the Hastings Court, was committed to the care of the Prison Association of Virginia for reformation.

Corporal Archie Mallory, of the Petersburg Grays, left here this morning for Camp Alger, with several recruits, which make the membership of the company during the month of July the police of this city made 197 arrests, 116 of which were for violations of city ordinances. The fines collected for the city in the Hastings Court during the month amounted to \$102.